THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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April 24, 1847. 49

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THE best assortment of Band Boxes in the county for sale by H. COOK.
No. 1.

SONG OF THE ARTISAN.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere, a king.
We laugh when the rich men mention
Their wonderful condescension,
In taking our hands with dainty grips,
Undaunted by labor's grime,
And giving us love, on their lying lips,
About the election time.
Sing, comrades sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere, a king.

Sing comrades, sing!
Not alone in the workshop's clamor,
When wielding the saw and hammer.
In each of us here, a king.
For as part of our noble nation,
We stand in a glorious station,
And learn to think, at every clink,
Whatever the fools may say,
We are bound to the State with a golden link,
And force it on its way.
Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor;
As well as our wealthy neighbor.
And each in his sphere, a king,

Sing, comrades sing!
We are lords of a mighty nation,
Her glory is our creation,
And each is as high as a king,
For we set the STATE in motion,
As kings do over the ocean;
And in never a deed may our rulers speed,
Till we say how and when—
For we feel in our power and purpose strong
And we know that we are men.
Sing comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sp'ere a king,

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK;
A NIGHT SCENE
ON THE NORTH RIVER.

BY HENRY W. HERBERT.

A dark and stormy day of November had closed in with a night as dark and stormy. A stiff southeaster was blowing right across New York Bay, turning up the whole surface into long broken waves, and bringing with it scuds of raid and hail, driven almost in horizontal lines, by the fury of the winds. All the day long it had been blowing thus, and, although it had lulled for an hour or two at sunset, as night drew on the storm had still increased, and now, at ten o'clock a night, it blew harder than it had done heretofore; and the wind having altered its direction, in a degree, had knocked up a cross sea mid which, there was a considerable ground swell, the remains of the morning's commotion.

In a word, it was—to use a seaman's phrase—as dirty a night as need be encountered, whether afloat or ashore.

The bell at the Hoboken ferry-house was just sending forth its last impatient jingle, announcing that the ten o'clock boat was on the point of starting, when the rattle of wagon-wheels, and the clatter of horses coming down the road at a slapping pace, announced the arrival of more passengers, though it might be a question whether would arrive in time.

This question was solved, however, before the wagon came up by the loud "Hilloa!" of the ferry-master, who had heard the approaching sounds, and who now turned to one of the boat-hands, saying in a low voice:

"It's Mr. Forrester, I guess, He crossed over yesterday at daylight to go a gunning, and he said he'd be back to-night."

"Ay. ay, sir," replied the man, not caring a half-penny who it was, so he got his orders.

And at the next moment a pair of fast-stepping colts, one silver gray and one jet black, without a spot of white, were pulled up at the gate; while such a steam arose from their lathered sides, that it looked like smoke in the lamp-light, and, completely hid the carriage and its occupants from the bye-standers."

"I thought it would be you, sir," said the ferry-master, "and held on the boat a minute or so. Be as lively as you can, will you, sir?"

"Much obliged, much obliged—that's right I believe."

"All right, good night."

And straightway the light wagon rolled on board, containing another gentleman besides the driver, and a servant, together with a brace of setter dogs. Two or three guns were lashed to the dash-board, and several large bunches of quail and ruffed grouse were suspended from various parts of the wagon.

The driver and his friend were buttoned up to the throat in heavy box coats, and a large bearskin was tucked about their knees. For travelling on such a night, men scarcely could be better guarded against the weather.

As they drove on board the boat, the light of the wagon lamps, which was very powerful and clear, fell directly in the face of a man who was leaning with his back on the starboard side. The driver of the carriage was looking the other way, and did not observe him, but his friend caught one of those momentary glances of the face, illuminated as it was for a single second by an excess of light, which sometimes seem to show us twice as much as we could see, in the same space of time, by broad daylight.

It was a terrible face that, although it was the face of a young and not ill-looking man. But it was so thin, so pinched, so careworn, and, above all, so deadly pale and wan, that it showed actually blue and ghastly in the lamplight, like the visage of a corpse. Yet it was not merely the thinness or the pallor, but something in the expression which seemed to indicate that these were but "the signs of woe," while there was "that within which passeth show;" which seemed to prove that neither want, nor weariness, nor watching, nor any or the "natual ills that flesh is heir to," but some strange and portentous agony, some dread spiritual conflicts had wrought this awful change, which made the living man look like a dead corpse.

"I have seen that face before, Frank," said he who had observed it, in a low whisper to the driver.

"What do you mean? what face, Harry?"

"Did you not see it, as we drove in? that pale, ghastly, tortured face. I never saw the like of it in my life. It put me in mind of the damned souls in Michael Anglo's Last Judgment—but I have seen the face before, who the deuce is he?"

"How should I know? You're always fancying something wonderful or other."

"Ah! I have it now. It is that young fellow we saw the other night, at Delamore's betting and losing in such sporting style.—The fellow, you know, who lost fifteen thousand at one run, and then called for cool champagne. I saw it cut him to the heart then, though he affected to carry it off with a frolick. It is he, sure enough;"

"Ah!" said Forrester, carelessly," some clerk, I dare say, who has been rummaging the till, and making his master's dust fly. I thought the chap had a sort of Pearl street cut about him at the time, a touch too much of the 'yes *sir!*" sort of thing. Didn't ring true, by a great sight! Look here, Timothy," and he turned to the servant as he spoke, "jump out and slack those bearing reins, and throw the blankets on. We shall be half the night getting across in this sea way, and, hot as they are, they'll catch their deaths, if we don't cover them,"

"Hold on, Tim," cried the other. "I'm going to get out myself, and I'll do it."

And disengaging himself from the comfortable bearskins, he got out of the wagon, and the rain having ceased for a moment, threw aside his heavy box-coat.

He was tall, powerfully-framed, active man of something less than six feet high, without an ounce of superfluous flesh on his frame, deep chested and thin flanked, the very man for the performance of athletic feats, whether of strength or agility.

He was dressed in sporting toggery, a corduroy shoating jacket buttoned close up to the throat, with knee breeches of the same material; but owing probably to his having got his boots wet in the morning's shooting, he had contented himself with drawing on an extra pair of thick Canada woollen stockings over his other clothes, and only wore on his feet—which were sufficiently protected from the weather by the bearskins of the wagon—a pair of loose morocco slippers.

Applying himself to the horse, without loss of time, he soon made them comfortable, and then selecting a good cheroot from his cigar-case in his side-pocket, and lighting it at one of the wagon lamps, strolled aft, remarking carelessly to his friend as he went:

"I am going to take a look at my friend, Frank. By the cut of his jib, it would not surprise me a bit, if he were to jump overboard, before he got across."

"Serve him right," answered Forrester, with a light laugh, never dreaming that his friend was in earnest, or that such a catastrophe was indeed likely to occur. "What right have clerks to play at faro, with their master's money?"

Archer hardly heard him out, for in truth he paid no attention to what he said, so much was his mind engrossed by that pale face, and the fearful expression of inward agony which it conveyed. This feeling it was, indeed, though he was scarcely conscious of it himself, which had induced him to descend from the wagon, and perhaps to divest himself of his great coat; for though he did so, as it were, thoughtlessly, and though assuredly he could have given no reason for the action, still it was the sort of thing which no man does without some momentary reason, however transient or unconscious.

Meanwhile, so heavily was the boat belaboring in the sea, the tide and wind being both dead against her, the former running very stormly up, and the latter, blowing, as I have said, full in her teeth from the northeastward, that although she had left the pier above ten minutes, she had not yet made half her passage; and was now, perhaps in the very deepest part of the river.

The young man had not walked ten steps from the wagon, walking aft toward the person he had seen, before a heavy splash reached his ears, as of a weighty substance falling into the sea, down stream, and to windward; and the next instant the loud cry of the man at the helm, "a man overboard!"

"Back her! back her!" cried Harry, as loud as he could shout, in those clear and commanding tones, which impress all hearers, in moments of energy or peril, with the conviction that the speaker is right, and must be obeyed. "Back her, and run her head up stream."

And as he spoke, without pausing a moment, he rushed aft, kicking off his slippers as he went, sprang upon the railings of the boat on the leeward side, and leaped overboard, springing as far out as he could throw himself, and striking out as soon as he touched the surface of the water.

It was not without that ready and instinctive calculation which strong minds—and strong minds only—can entertain in moments such as this, that Archer jumped into the river on one side of the boat, while the person whom he aimed at saving had fallen or thrown himself overboard on the other.

He had taken note of the wind and tide and knew, almost without thinking at all, that he would be drifted up stream, and that by taking that direction, his chance of saving him would be increased materially.

Scarcely was Archer in the water, however, before two more short, sudden splashes followed, and the master of the boat, utterly bewildered by the rapidity with which events were passing, cried out in consternation.

"What the ——— ails the folks? Is all hands jumping overboard?"

"The last two are only *dogs*, sir," cried Forrester, who had sprung out of the wagon in great agitation the moment he heard the noise, foreseeing what had happened; "but my friend—my friend, sir, whom you know, Mr. Archer, is overboard! He leaped out to save some person or other. Did you not hear what he said before he went? To put her head up stream! For Godsake do it! For Godsake save him! I will give five thousand dollars, if you'll save him!"

"If you'd give a million, young gentleman, I could do no more than I will do. But the odds are terribly against him such a night as this. Why the deuce did'nt he let the fellow drown? a fellow that would go to take his own life, ain't worth saving, no how. Stop her!" he shouted suddenly. "She's run up far enough. Now show lights to the water edge. Ring the bell."

For a moment or two the dull clang of the bell was heard, and as it ceased, Forrester and the master, who had run forward, listened with all their ears. A faint hurrah came feebly down the stream, against the strong wind, from a hundred yards distant.

"It is he! We can save him!" shouted Forrester.

"Let her go. Keep her so. Steady," shouted the master. "More deck hands, bend a line on that settee, and make fast one of the lanthorns to the back-sail of it; deck alive!"

"Ay, ay, sir."

"Are you ready?"

"Ready."

"Stop her!"

Again the ponderous engine ceased to work, and as the boat became stationary, Forrester and the master both hailed at once; and now the cheerful hail was returned from the water, so nicely had the distance which the boat ran beat ran been calculated, within twenty feet of her bow.

"Overboard with it; lively, men, lively.—Hold on to the line. Belay!"

And, in an instant, the settee was floating on the waves, and the lanthorn dancing above them like a will-o'-the-wisp, throwing a little circle of pale lustre over the green flanks and agitated crests of the foaming billows.

"Strike for the light, my brave lad! Do you see it?" hailed the master, as he saw, by the light of twenty lanthorns which were lowered to the water's edge, a dark mass drift by, within ten feet of the bows.

"Ay, ay!"

There was a moment of terrible suspense, all eyes being fixed on the dancing light, now rising above the crests, now lost to view in the trough of the sea. Suddenly it was tossed, as it seemed, high into the air, then plunged as rapidly into the water and was extinguished.

The hearts of all on board ceased, as it were, to beat for a moment; but the next, came a hearty cheer from the settee, "haul us up! All right. Hurrah!"

And loud and hearty, and thrice repeated, was the cheer from all hands, as carefully and slowly the frail settee, with its precious freight, was hauled up along side to the leeward.

It soon appeared that Harry had succeeded in saving the person who had first fallen overboard; but that person was so completely exhausted that it was with great difficulty that Archer supported him on the plank, while he himself, though holding on by his hands, now swam but wearily, and low in the water.

Help was, however at hand; and, fortunately, they who brought it, knew how to apply their force to the best advantage. The body was first got on board, then a rope was thrown to Harry, which he twisted about his right wrist; and then setting one foot on the floating plank he sprang to the boat side, catching the rails with his left hand, while he was himself caught by the collar by one of the hands of the boat, and hauled bodily on board in less time than it has taken us to describe it.

"Do not forget the dogs—do not forget the poor dogs! It was all up with us both, if it had not been for them. They saved both our lives!" were the first words that Harry uttered as he stood on the deck, and shook himself like a Newfoundland dog, making the water fly in all directions from his saturated jacket.

The men laughed, cheered his indomitable spirit, and sprang actively to save the dogs, which now came swimming up almost exhausted; and with the strange sagacity of their race, climbed on the settee directly, and as if conscious of what was about to happen, hooked themselves on by their legs to the back and side railings, and held on so tenaciously that they were lifted on board without difficulty.

"God be praised. All is right, and no harm done," said Archer.

"God be praised, indeed," said the master. "It was a thousand to one against you, such a night as this. But I must see to the boat. All hands, get her about. Look alive."

In the mean time Forrester and his servant had applied themselves with dexterity and skill in restoring the half drowned man; while Archer, after taking a good pull out of his own flask, exchanged his wet Jacket for the heavy box-coat which he had fortunately laid aside just in time.

By this time, the man he had rescued opened his eyes, heaved a deep sigh, and recovering his senses all at once, asked in a faint voice,

"Where am I?"

"You are with friends, my poor fellow," said Frank, compassionately. "You are with friends, who will take care of you."

"Friends," replied the poor wretch.—"Friends! I have not one in the wide world. Friends! why did you save me? why did you not let me die? Friends! ha! ha! ha!"

"Look here, Archer," said Forrester, "are you all right, old fellow?"

"Right as a brick!" he replied cheerfully, "and righter!"

"Well, jump into the wagon, then, before a crowd gets about him. We are just getting to the dock. We'll take him up to my rooms!"

"Surely, Frank, surely. But I must see these good fellows first, but for whom all of us would have been in another world ere now. Upon my honor, Frank, it is a naughty night to swim in. It was the hardest swim I ever had for it in all my life. That drowning fellow hung on to me like grim death, and took me down twice. Once, I believe I actually touched the bottom. It seemed as if I never should get up again; but, when I did, old Chance grabbed me by the collar, and Sancho caught the other chap. Here, my lads," he added, as one of the hands came near him. "Here is a trifle to drink our healths," handing him, as he spoke, "and hark you, not a word about this matter to the crowd; we don't want a bother."

"Ay! ay, sir; I understand. Thank you! thank you!"

The boat touched the dock, the chains clanged, she was made fast; the wagon drove out, rattled over the stones, and in five minutes stopped at the door of Forrester's cozy lodgings.

Ten minutes afterward the party, clad in dry clothes, were basking in the clear blaze of a jolly Liverpool coal fire.

Gaining composure gradually, and finding that he was indeed in the hands of friends, the wretched man, conscious now of the almost miraculous escape he made, not only of suicide here, but from the penalties of suicide hereafter, related to them his sad tale.

Strange to say, it was almost point for point, as Forrester had surmised. He was indeed a merchant's clerk, and from Pearl street; of a respectable family, of good habits, talents, industry, integrity; he was rising rapidly in his profession, and might safely look to competence at least, if not wealth, in a short space of time. In an evil hour, a friend had led him to a faro table. He played for a trifle, and won; and the old tale, thrice told, ensued. A latent rage for gaming, hitherto unsuspected by himself, developed itself. He lost his all, dipped his hands into his employer's till, intending to make good the losses. Lost again! stole again, and lost again, until *all* was lost—the sense of integrity and honor—all in fact, except shame and pride.

His wife (he had been married) discovered the dread secret; and had died on that very morning of consumption—or of a broken heart—perhaps both together! Then he resolved to die also, and, had not the ferry master at Hoboken, bade the helmsman "hold on," when the rattle of Forrester's wheels were heard in the distance, on so small things of human counts hinge—he *had* died soul and body that night, in that black, fearful river.

But he was in the hands of men, who did not things by halves. Frollicksome fellows, they, full of fun and glee, yet soft as woman to the touch of sympathy or pity, bold and energetic as men—and right stout men they were—when aught occurred to call forth their energies.

Many a tear they shed that night; and by their sympathy—their manly sympathy—and rational consolation, they brought the wretched man to a state of comparative composure.

The next morning Archer saw Delmore, the owner of the table at which the losses had been incurred. It should have been stated above that the merchant's clerk, whose name is purposely omitted, at once absolved the partners from all charge of collusion or unfairness. He had invented, he said, a story of a legacy to account for his playing so high; and even then, instead of exhibiting undue anxiety to win his money Delmore had advised and urged him not to play, and had even warned him of the coming ruin.

On Archer's statement and showing—Archer never played himself, but knew all the men who did—Delmore instantly refunded the money. There is a vast deal of humbug, by the way, about the villany and cold-heartedness of these same gamblers—nine times out out of ten they are not half so bad as the *gentlemen*, as they call themselves, who play at their tables! Like some other classes we could name, it is not as much they who are to blame, as the system—not so much the system as they who make the system!

And who, methinks I hear some one ask, makes the system?

The gentlemen! society! the world

Out on it! out on it! They first make criminals, and then whip them for the crimes which they have goaded them into committing!

But to return. Provided with the funds to replace his defalcations, and accompanied by Archer, the penitent man sought his master, confessed his guilt, prayed for pardon, and though he professed himself certain that he had repented and could amend, refused to retain his situation.

He wished to leave the scene and the companions of his frolics, his sufferings, his—almost suicide. He wished, in a new country and under a new name, to commence a new career under new auspices.

His wish was granted. Within a week he sailed for Canton well recommended to a good house in that city, and he has made good those recommendations.

Three years have elapsed since his departure. Archer hears from him frequently. He is now a partner of the house and a wealthy man. But, what is better far, he has seen the error of his way, and has sought for strength where only it is to be found—from on High.

Truly there is more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety-and-nine just persons who need no repentance.—*News of the World.*

☞ There is a Youth's Temperance Society in New York, the ages of whose members vary from 10 to 18 years, composed mostly of *reformed drunkards!*

The number of Methodist church members in Florida is 7,000.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF the 4th of March Convention.

The representatives of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, felicitate their political friends upon the prosperous condition of the country and the brilliant triumph of her arms. Since the deligates of the Democracy of the State last met within this Hall, to make known their choice for President of the United States, vast and important events have illuminated the pages of our history, and effected the destinies of our political union. We look aboard and meet none of the evdiences of the "ruin" prophecied by Federalism with its thousand tongues.—We see our commerce expanding to the most distant ports and whitening the most distant sees. Manufacturers have flourished beyond all precedent and example. Mechanics, and corporate and individual industry, are producing to honest enterprise a sufficient competency. Our credit at home and abroad is unsuspected and firm; exchanges are equal in the midst of a foreign war—and the great measure which seperated the government from the Banks, intended only for a time of peace, has preserved our moneyed circles and great cities from the disasters consequent upon all those expansions which occur during periods of National speculation.

Since 1844, a new and flourishing State has been added to our confederacy; and a war, long deferred by ourselves, and long provoked by Mexico, although it has been prosecuted, (after having been commenced by the latter,) into the heart of the enemy's country, and has made those who intended only to prevent aggression, the avengers of accumulated wrongs—has served to elevate our character before the nations of the earth; to display new elements of national strength, and to present new reasons for the perpetuity of our political institutions. The present general administration, which came into power on the 4th of March, 1845, has lived to see its policy and its principles fully vindicated by the test of time; and the firm and fearless Executive, who did not hesitate to avow his great reforms, and to pursue them unflinchingly to completion, is greeted by the tributes of the reluctant witnesses, who daily confess to the wisdom and foresight of his measures. Pennsylvania, which was the first to be prostrated under the iron hand of free trade—according to the horoscope cast for her by our political seers—still stands before her sisters, with her fair fields unblighted, her iron hills alive with the hum of industry, and her teeming valleys jocund with the voice of well rewarded toil.

It is under auspicious circumstances like those that the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, assemble once more to express their unalterable attachment to Democratic principles, and to re-assert their satisfaction at the experience of the past, and their confidence in the prospects for the future.

The grave duty of expressing a preference between the several distinguished names presented to the country, in connection with the high office of President of the United States, has been committed to this convention by the Democrats of Pennsylvania. We fulfil that duty with a deep sense of its importance and its responsibility. We do not conceal, what indeed it would be in vain to conceal, that the country will require of the Executive, who shall take his seat on the 4th of Marce, 1849, peculiar abilities. Never before has it been more essential, that a vigilant guardianship of our blessed political Union, should be exercised. Never before has that unequalled political compact, been so insidiously threatened. Never before have the theories of the enemies of our country, assumed a more fascinating or a more dangerous aspect. He that shall govern the helm of the ship of State, for the next four years, must be a man equal to this pressing and formidable emergency.—He must bring to the performance of its duties, not only great experience, wise discretion, and a well-poised intellect, but he must show to the country that his fealty to her institutions is not bounded by the horizon of local doctrines, but is broad and general as the spirit of freedom itself. He must respect the sacred and inviolable compromises of the Constitution. He must keep before him always the sacrifices which all portions of the Union made, when that Conatitution was launched in to being under circumstances full of peril.—He must remember that as our territory expands and our civilization progress—as the genius of Republicanism forces its way down to the very shores of the Pacific, and crushes beneath the wheels of irresistable progress the feeble and bloody despotism of another age—the experiment of free government itself may depend upon the fact, that our Chief Magistrate should be mindful of the experience of the past. However the timid may hesitate and doubt, the mission of this Republic is one which, under providence, cannot be hemmed in by geographical divisions. However the cautious statesman may shrink from and deny the probability of our example civilizing and controlling this entire continent, even while he dreams of calamity, the sublime experiment is vindicating itself, and making still stronger the fabric of religious and political liberty in this hemisphere. To the Democratic party the question is full of interest, for to that party the grave duties arising under it, will be hereafter committed. Surely we have seen nothing in the triumph of Democratic principles, since the organization of our government, to make us fearful for our country in time to come. These principles and the measures which have been originated under and by them, have ever been assailed and doubted by the Federalists, with equal ability and malignity. From the moment when the illustrious JEFFERSON proclaimed the great creed upon which our organization has since been founded, to the time when his example was intimated by JACKSON, VAN BUREN and POLK, a busy and relentless antagonism had constantly been on the alert, denying the practicability, misrepresenting the benefits, or anticipating the evil consequences of the Democratic policy. How often have we seen whole communities swayed and misled by the ominous predictions of Federalism, while deploring and deprecating the tendencies of Democratic principles? How often have we seen these predictions alienate those who should have been first to denounce and deny them! The eloquent and impressive commentary upon this long and consistant hostility to the Democratic creed, is to be found in the fact, that at this day hardly a relic remains of the Federal policy, while thousands who have been among its leaders now bear unwilling testimony to the complete and sweeping success of Democratic principles. We have lived to see WEBSTER bearing witness against a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, as an "obsolete idea"—GALLATIN, admitting the wise provisions of the INDEPENDANT TREASURY.—JOHNSON, confessing to the virtue and justice of a LIBERAL TARIFF—POINDEXTER, vindicating THE CAUSE OF HIS COUNTRY,—and CLAY himself, longing for the opportunity of drawing his sword, "in some nook or corner," that he too might "SLAY A MEXICAN." The favorite measures of Federalism are buried deeper than "plummet ever sounded," and when the entombed cities of other days, now covered with the waters of the earth and the accumulated deposities of centuries, shall be again restored to life and light—then, and not till then, will trump of political resurrection recall to being the condemned theories of the Federal opposition. They will be recollected in the fact, that they were hung upon the wheels of Democratic progress, only to be crushed by its irresistable revolutions! If, then, this be so of the past, why may not our future destinies be confided to the hands of that party, which has so well deserved its title to the confidence of the country?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, with these truths before them, proudly submit the name of JAMES BUCHANAN to the National Convention, as their favorite candidate for the Presidency. For a long series of years this distinguished statesman has been connected with the councils of his country; and we are free to refer to his public career, with the assurance that he is singularly well qualified to discharge the duties of that exalted position for the next four years. He comes from a State, to use his own beautiful language, the Democracy of which "holds the ballance with steady Judgment and enlightened patriotism, between the opposite extremes of consolidation and disunion." Ever since he has been in our legislative halls, this has been the motto which has regulated his conduct. He has been indeed, on all occasions, the vigilant and consistant representative of the Keystone State.

In regard to Pennsylvania, to use the language of the address, adopted by the great Democratic State Convention which assembled in this place in 1843, herself one of the very first to abolish slavery, and occupying a position, as it were, between this institution and its misguided enemies, she has ever thrown her weight of character, and counsel, and position, with signal success on the side of the country. This position has been admirably represented in the national councils by Mr. BUCHANAN. His profound disquisitions on the doctrines of State rights, and his consistant opposition to the maddened excitement of fanatical zeal, while pursuing an imaginary evil, regardless of the very existence of our country and our constitution, have become memorable in our political history, and have given his name a warm place (not only among his countrymen in that region which he has befriended, but everywhere else,) in the affections of all friends of the country. Pennsylvania thus stands as a barrier between the North an the South, and her gigantic interposition has always been felt with effect, to the disgrace and confusion of those who plotted our common downfall in the name of philanthropy!

Pennsylvania presents this distinguished citizen to the Union, at the very moment when such qualities and such experience as his, are most to be desired for the Presidency. By withdrawing his name from the list of Presidential candidates in 1844, Mr. BUCHANAN increased his title to the respect and consideration of the country, and showed how far above all motives of self he esteemed the Union and ascendancy of the democratic party. If subsequent circumstances changed the aspect of things, the patriotic spirit in which that act was resolved upon, did not fail any the less to commend it to the approval of the Democracy of the Union. That it was appreciated by the distinguished Statesman who came into the Executive chair three years ago, it is shown by the fact, that one of the first acts of his administration was to offer to Mr. BUCHANAN the first place in his cabinet—a position formerly filled by JEFFERSON, ADAMS, CLAY, VAN BUREN, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, and other of the master intellects of the age. It is unnecessary to allude to the manner in which he has met the expectations of the President and the country, in this responsible and arduous position, filled during one of the most eventful administrations in our history, and bearing intimately upon our relations with foreign governments. The admiration which greeted his masterly argument on the Oregon question, and which has since applauded the ability with which he has asserted our country's cause, in his correspondence with the Mexican Ministers, is a proof that JAMES K. POLK knew where to find a wise, a profound, and an experienced statesman, when he appointed JAMES BUCHANAN Secretary of State.

We deem it unnecessary to allude, at any length, to the political history of JAMES BUCHANAN. Every true Pennsylvanian knows it by heart. The ardent young American, who volunteered to defend his country during the late war—the friend of MONROE, who of-

fered him a foreign mission during his first session of Congress—the friend of JACKSON, who appointed him minister to one of the most polished courts of Europe—the able, intrepid, and vigilant Senator in Congress, to which his native State three times elected him, and the skillful diplomatist;—these are the titles which he has successively earned, during a long and an honorable career. If he cannot boast of the recollection of a wealthy and aristocratic ancestry, he will at least leave behind him a name that will live in the hearts of his countrymen while genius has an admirer, liberty a friend, or America a patriot.

The fame of JAMES BUCHANAN is national. It is not confined to our good old Pennsylvania. Among the hardy and daring settlers of the West, he is spoken of in terms of familiar gratitude, as the early and eloquent advocate of pre-emption rights, against the power of Federal prosecution. On the New York frontier he is regarded as the manly and fearless enemy of the humiliating tergiversation of those who, with all the right on their side, permitted the blood of outraged innocence to go unavenged, and would have been rejoiced to instruct our courts to pronounce a verdict IN FAVOR OF BRITISH MARAUDERS. In Maine he is applauded as the unflinching statesman who, even for peace, would not see his country dishonored by a tame surrender of our territory and inherent rights, to a government whose towering ambition and love of dominion had just been rebuked by the opportune interposition of our representative at the French court. In Michigan the noble effort of Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1837, in favor of the admission of that State into the confederacy, an effort distinguished by the advocacy of the right of popular government in its broadest and most universal sense—will long be remembered to his honor. In Rhode Island the friends of free suffrage regard him as one of the most eloquent advocates, at a time too, when the tempest of persecution would have swept them from existence, and when the dungeons of the landholders of Royal charterists were used to frighten them into submission. In the South, the clear and perspicuous, and profound expositions of State rights, by JAMES BUCHANAN, are recorded among the productions of their ablest expounders. Each of these separate acts is well known in every section of the country, and each, in rapid succession, has won the applause of the democracy of the country.

The fame of JAMES BUCHANAN is indissolubly connected with that of Pennsylvania. He is her favorite and cherished son. He represents her peculiarly, in standing by the Union and the compromises of the constitution. The vote of Pennsylvania is immportant to our success at the polls, in November. She presents a candidate worthy of the nation, and worthy of herself. She has claims to the Presidency long proved and admitted; and she lays before the National Convention her preference, in the full assurance that it will be respected.

Resolved, That in JAMES BUCHANAN, Pennsylvania's candidate for the Presidency, we have a statesman whom we present to the Democratic National Convention, as worthy of the entire confidence of the Democratic party of the country, and equal to the grave responsibilities and duties to the highest office upon earth.

Resolved, That JAMES BUCHANAN is a public man worthy of the support of the whole country, and especially with reference to those great questions which have heretofore constituted the cause of unhappy divisions between two sections of the Union.

Resolved, that we repose full confidence in the administration of JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States; and that history will emblazon upon her brightest page, the triumphs and achievements which have resulted from his wise policy.

Resolved, That the war in which we are now engaged, is a just and righteous war; and that the resolution of Congress, which declared that it was commenced by the act of Mexico, was in strict accordance with the plain and unanswerable Truth, and cannot be altered or obliterated, no matter how gross the inconsistency or the desperation of Federalism.

Resolved, That if the President of the Uniten States had hesitated or failed to protect the frontier of Texas, after the annexation of that State to this Union—and especially in view of the fact, that we were bound to maintain her boundary to the Rio Grande, as declared by the act of the Texas Congress, dated December 19, 1836, and sustained by such distinguished authorities as HENRY CLAY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, he would have been derelict of his duty before God and his country, and I would have opened wide the door and extended the invitation to Mexican cruelty and rapacity, to do its worst upon unoffending Americans, of all conditions.

Resolved, That when the blow was first struck by Mexico, war, thus precipitated, became inevitable; and the sword, once unsheathed to defend, became the potent and irresistible agent to avenge our numerous injuries, suffered at the hands of Mexico, and to secure "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That after our flag has been carried forward to victory, with almost incredible valor and Providential success, it would be an outrage upon the dead, who repose beneath the soil of Mexico, and an insult to the living, who wear the honorable scars won in deadly battle, if this war be not closed with due regard to our great claims and to our repeated injuries.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania has good reason to be proud of her absent sons in Mexico, and that she is not the less sensible of their gallant services on the field of battle, and not the less assured of their claims upon the nation's gratitude, now that faction would dishonor the cause of our country, and degrade, in the national esteem, those who deserve the national gratitude.

Resolved, That we approve thoroughly of the course of the National Administration on the war with Mexico; and that justice must pronounce the verdict, trumpet-tongued, that while the last dread resort was postponed so long as it could be postponed, when hostilities were finally precipited by the act of Mexico herself, the course of the President was wise, magnanimous, and tolerant in the extreme.

Resolved, That we oppose and denounce the course of the Federal opposition in Congress, in protracting the war, misrepresenting the cause of the county, and giving "aid and comfort" to the common enemy; and that we are not surprised, that our gallant soldiers in Mexico, are pouring out the thunders of their indignation and scorn upon those who are so forgetful of their reputation and their peril.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the country is due to the brave men now in Mexico, and to all who have shared in the dangers of the present war, and that one of the brightest pages in the annals of Pennsylvania, is that which records the gallantry and the sufferings of her absent sons, from the highest officer in the line, down to the humblest private in the ranks, who left his home to defend the flag of the Union.

Resolved, That all the world bears witness to the bravery of our troops, and to the skill and intrepidity of their leaders; and that the names of TAYLOR and SCOTT, TWIGGS and WORTH, QUITMAN and SHIELDS, SMITH and PIERCE, PATTERSON and PILLOW, CADWALADER and MORGAN, and our other heroes, will always be remembered as conspicuous examples of gallantry, and cherished as the peculiar objects of the nation's gratitude.

Resolved, That we owe to Major General JOHN A. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, the accomplished military leader, and the able and intrepid Democrat—warm thanks for the manner in which he defended the fair fame of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, against the attacks that reflected upon its reputation and questioned its honor,

Resolved, That we repose full confidence in the political and personal integrity of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Governor of Pennsylvania, and we regard his administration as one that nobly represents Democratic principles, and efficiently supports the true interests of the State, and the rights of the people; and that good old Pennsylvania has never had an Executive to whom her citizens could point with more pride and pleasure.

Resolved, That this Convention entertain full and entire confidence in the honesty and stern and unwavery Democracy of ISRAEL PAINTER, the nominee of this Convention for Canal Commissioner, and unanimously recommend him to the support of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Independent Treasury—the wise and admirable institution originated by MARTIN VAN BUREN—repealed during the "hundred days" of proscription and tyranny that succeeded HARRISON'S inauguration, and restorted under the glorious administration of JAMES K. POLK; and that the friends of this measure, have been nobly avenged upon its enemies, by its triumphtant salvation of the whole republic from the effects of a spirit of speculation, that must have resulted from the use of the people's money by the banks.

Resolved, That we do most fervently hope, that the national House of Representatives will take the first fitting occasion to expunge from its journals all traces of the disgraceful ASHBURN amendment to the thanks of Congress to Gen. TAYLOR, by which, after honoring the hero for his valor, his fair fame is soiled by a falsehood, in regard to the war; and that we trust that the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, the author of the resolution to expunge it, will persevere, until the foul wrong is buried in the same grave where festers the insult upon JACKSON, torn from the journals of the United States Senate, by an indignant Democracy.

Resolved, That the tariff act of 1846 has realized the most sanguine expectations of its advocates and friends, an disgually falsified all the woful predictions of its enemies. The Democracy of Pennsylvania cling to it as one of the crowing measures that have rendered the present National administration illustrious on the page of history, and are proud to record it as demonstration, established by the infallible tests of truth and time, that a restrictive commercial policy, like an expanded National paper currency, has degenerated into an "obsolete idea,"

Resolved, that we recognize in GEORGE M. DALLAS a true Democrat—a distinguished statesman, and a pure patriot; and, as a son of Pennsylvania, we take pleasure in bearing testimony to his virtue, his talents, and his integrity.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania—regard the administration of MARTIN VAN BUREN with pride. We venerate his principles—they are our own, and have been sustained, but the standard bearer, for the time being, was overwhelmed.

Resolved, That we look upon General LEWIS CASS as a great and glorious man; and while we reiterate that the Democracy of Pennsylvania infinitely prefers their own great and pure man, BUCHANAN, to any other, we proclaim to the world, that the choice of the Baltimore Convention, when fairly made, shall be ours.

Resolved, That in all questions respecting the organization or proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, the delegates sent from this State be instructed to vote in such manner as a majority of them shall decide to be material for securing the success of the Presidential candidate whom we have unanimously recommended.

Resolved, That this Convention pledge the faith of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, now more confident than ever, in its giant strength, to support the nominee of the National Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That in the event of any of the delegates appointed to the Democratic National Convention, finding it inconvenient to attend, he is hereby fully authorized to appoint a substitute.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The following is an extract of a letter which was referred to, to-night, in the Senate, by one of the Senators from Mississippi, during the debate on the ten-regiment bill.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished officer at Vera Cruz, dated March 4.

"I see by the newspapers from Mexico, Gen. Scott turned over the command of the army to Gen. Butler the 18th February. Gen. Towson left here on the 26th February for Puebla. Gen. Twiggs gave him the best escort he could—a company of 2d dragoons, and one piece of artillery. He considered the escort small, but it was the best he could do. The road from this to Mexico is by no means safe for small parties. The General sent, the 19th of last month, a detachment of ninety cavalry (volunteers) to Orizaba, to escort a train from that place. About twenty miles from here, they encountered about 500 or 600 guerilleros; they lost one lieutenant killed, and five men—the Mexican loss is said to be twenty-five. They (the Americans) had to make a rapid movement, leaving their dead unburied, and their wagons, which the Mexicans burned. They say they whipped the Mexicans, as volunteers never acknowledge a defeat. It is said Santa Anna has now with him some 800 men, and is rapidly recruiting. All that section of the country (the vicinity of Oaxaca) has declared they will not recognise the treaty supposed to be recently made by Mr. Trist and others. I do not think we shall have a peace as long as Santa Anna is in the country. For the last six weeks, until the last few days, we were amused by the report of his intention to quit Mexico, and his applying for passports, &c. Now it is generally believed he will soon take the field, at the head of such force as he can raise. If he does, some small escort or post will suffer.

"If something is not done with the sick here and that soon, the mortality will be great this summer. If they could be removed to Pass Christian, or the Bay of St. Louis, hundreds of lives might be saved. It is now as warm here as we have it in the United States in August; and some vomito, but not yet an epidemic."

MISSOURI COPPER.—The St. Louis Republican speaks very highly of some samples of copper from the mines in Franklin county Mo. The Republican says: The lot consisted of about 700 weight of pig metal, pure and free from foreign particles. It is about sixty miles from this city, in Franklin county and in the vicinity of several large deposits of similar ones.—Therefore in that vicinity, and in all the country round about, indications of rich deposits of this mineral. It is in the centre of an excellent agricultural country, capable of sustaining any amount of labor, and within a convenient distance to this market, with a natural road that requires but little expenditure to render it available the year round. The season here are such that the mines may be worked the whole year, and the requisite timber, &c., are abundant.

AN ERROR OF THE PRESS.—It was stated in a Sunday paper, that Mr. Clay, after undergoing the fatigues of Saturday, "retired to rest at 11 o'clock in the evening." This is a mistake. *At one o'clock on Sunday Morning* a select corporation party was in his rooms at the New York Hotel, feasting and singing those "same old tunes."—*N. Y. Mirror, a Taylor paper.*

CHANGING COLORS.—The Perry Standard, which has hitherto sported the name of TAYLOR at its mast-head, under the mistaken impression that he would prove himself a Democrat, has taken it down, and substituted that of JAMES BUCHANAN.—Good!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Salt and water applied to the wicks of oil lamps or candles, adds 10 per cent. to the brilliancy of their light,

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Full Particulars.

☞The Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday *morning* last, by which the following highly important particulars of a Revolution in France were received.

We take the following from the London Morning Chronicle:

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.

The accounts which I send you this morning will have prepard you for great confusion in the streets of Paris, if not for actual insurrection. The result is just what might have been expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thorofares throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were on foot, and ocasionally where the masses became more than ordinarily dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets cleared with wonderful quickness.—The shops were all closed and business of every kind was suspended. The crowd generally directed itself toward the Place de la Madeline, (where, if the banquet had gone on, the procession of the deputies was to have started from) to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies. The principal portion of the crowd appeared to have been drawn together more from curiosity than from any wish to create disorder, and they were far more formidable from their vast numbers than from their apparent intentions; still, however, there were occasional parties of a very different character. Masses of men in blouses, frequently amounting to thousands, were to be seen marching together with a certain degree of order, and apparently under regular leaders. A large body of students also paraded the Boulvards, mixed with others of a more ambiguous, if not a more dangerous description, singing the *Marseillaise* at the very pitch of their voices, and vociferating *—a bas Guizot! a bas le Ministere; Vive la reforme!* accompanied with groans or cheers as the case might be. If to this you add regiments of Municipal guards, horse and foot, drawn up in different quarters and occasionally charging the people where they assembled in large numbers or appeared threatening; thousands upon thousands of cavalry and infantry in all the public squares, Boulevards and quays; and multitudes of anxious people crowding the windows wherever there was a chance of seeing what was going on; you have before you a picture of what Paris was during the whole of this day.

I shall now proceed to give detached details which it is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form. I have already stated that the principal point to which the crowd tended was the Place de Madeline and the Place de la Concorde. About half past 11 a regiment of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry drew up near the church of the Madeline, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blouses, and said to amount to upwards of 6000, appeared from the direction of the Boulevards, but no one could exactly say from what precise it came. They marched in procession, holding each other's arm, and sung the Marseillaise in one general chorus. When passing Durands restaurau, they gave three cheers for reform and then proceeded without stopping to the Place de la Concorde, their evident intention being to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the Chamber of deputies, however, they were stopped by a large body of cavalry and infantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand still, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest squares in Europe. Just at that moment a portion of the regiment of cavalry on the bridge charged upon the mass, separated it, and drove a considerable portion back toward the Boulvards, while the rest were driven into the Champs Elysees and the Rue Rivoli. The whole of the place was cleared in less time than can be conceived, but the soldiers, though they did their duty with great determination and effect, so far from using unnecessarily harsh means, appeared to go about it with great humanity and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven back toward the Boulevardes and still marching in order had four National Guards at their head, armed with sabres. In the Place de Madeline an attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful, and shortly afterwards they met another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the National Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres, they stopped and sung the Marseillaise in full chorus. They then began to cry out, "Abas Guizot! abas la Ministere!" and the excitement was evidently increasing. At length a very young man took up a large stone, which he hurled against the great gate of the hotel, an example which was followed by the rest, who began knocking against it, a shower of stones was thrown at the same time, and broke several windows. During this time a body of the Municipal Guards infantry, who had drawn up within the gates, deliberately loaded their muskets and prepared for what might follow; but a body of cavalry emerging from the Rue des Capucines, at that moment charged, struck some of the most active with the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dispersing the crowd and relieving the residence of the President of the Council from the danger it was in.

In a small street in the neighborhood of the Rue Vivenne, a body of ruffians attempted to break into a gunmaker's room, but failed.—They then attempted the shop of a poor marchand de bois, and plundered it of the small quantity of firewood it contained, which they formed into stakes. In the different attacks made by the troops some severe blows were occasionally dealt, and upon the whole a considerable number of persons received sabre cuts and severe bayonet wounds; but I did not hear of any one being killed.

I may as well mention that among the other cries which issued from the crowd was that of Vive la ligne, which was to be heard every time the compact bodies, which appeared from time to time, passed a regiment of infantry. A great number of prisoners were taken by the police, who had been caught in the act of uttering seditious cries or throwing stones.

These are the principle incidents which have come under my notice in the course of the day. They were not very serious in themselves, but they are just of a nature that might at any moment lead to a catastrophe. One thing must appear evident to any one who has seen the aspect of Paris during this day; and that is, that the Government in determing not to allow the procession of deputies, and the enormous additional number of persons which would have assembled had it taken place came to a wise determination.—Whether they would not have done better had they given the orders for stopping it at an earlier period, and before the preparations were made, is another matter. I think they would. Had the notice been given three days ago the meeting was not to be allowed, a great deal of the excitement and confusion of this day would have been avoided. The excuse of the Government is, that it did not interfere until the promoters of the banquet began to organize and arrange National Guards and other persons to form the procession. The excuse is hardly tenable for it was known and clearly announced several days before, that the procession was to be one of the principal parts of the demonstration.—It is rmored that the eleven of the twelve deputies of Paris have resigned their seats.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, the deputies of the Opposition, the number of 53, submitted the following proposition:—

"We propose to place the ministry in accusion as guilty—

"1. Of having betrayed abroad the honor and the interests of France.

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarteee of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.

"3. Of having, by a systematic corruption attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interests, and thus preverted the representative government.

"4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all prerogatives and privileges of power.

"5. For having in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.

"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.

"Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter revolutionary placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

[Here follow the signatures; M. Odilon Barrot at the head.]

M. Genoude submitted in his own name a proposition of accusation against the minister conceived in these terms:

Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to put in accusation the President of Council, and his calleagues."

THE REFORM MANIFESTATION.

The following is the reform manifestation issued on Monday morning by the opposition and published in all the liberal papers, and by which the Ministry support their reasons for prohibiting the banquet:

"REFORM MANIFESTATION."

"The general committee charged to organize the banquet of the 12th arrondisement, think it right to state that object of the demonstration fixed for Tuesday is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional right, the right of holding political meetings, without which representative government would be only a decision.

The Ministry having declared and maintained at the tribune that this right is subjected to the good pleasure of the police, deputies of the opposition, peers of France; ex-deputies, members of the Council-General, magistrates, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the National guard, members of the central committee of electors of the opposition, and editors of newspapers of Paris, have accepted the invitation which was made to take part in the demonstration in order to protest, in virtue of law, against an illegal and arbitrary pretention. As it is natural to foresee that this public protest may attract a considerable gathering of citizens, as it may be assured also that the National Guards of Paris, faithful to their motto, 'Liberte, Ordre Public,' will desire, on this occasion, to accomplish the double duty of defending liberty by joining the demonstration, and protecting order, and prevent all collision by their presence, and as, in the expectation of a numerous meeting of National Guards and of citizens, it seems right to take measures for preventing any cause of trouble and tumult, the committee has thought that the demonstration should take place in that quarter of the capital in which the width of the streets and squares enables the population to assemble without excessive crowding: accordingly, the deputies, peers of France, and other persons invited to the banquet, will assemble on Tuesday next at eleven o'clock, in the ordinary place of the meeting of the parliamentary opposition, Place de la Madeleine 2; the subscribers to the banquet, who belong to the National Guard, are requested to meet before the church of the Madeleine, and to form two parallel lines, between which the persons invited will place themselves; the cortege will be headed by the superior officers of the National Guard who may present themselves to join the demonstration; immediately after the persons invited and the guests will be placed a rank of the National Guard, behind the latter the National Guards, formed in columns according to the number of the legions; between the third and fourth columns the young men of the schools, headed by persons chosen by themselves; next, the other National Guards of Paris and the suburbs, in the order set forth above.

The cortege will leave at half-past eleven o'clock and will proceed by the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees to the place in which the banquet is to take place. The committee, convinced that this demonstration will be the more efficacious the more it shall avoid even all pretext of conflict, invites to utter no cry, to carry neither flag nor exterior sign, it invites the National Guards who may take part in the demonstration to present themselves without arms; for it is desired to make a legal and pacific protest, which must be especially powerful by the number and the firm and tranquil attitude of the citizens!—The committee hopes that on this occasion every man present will consider himself as a functionary charged to cause order to be respected; it trusts in the presence of the National Guard; it trusts in the sentiments of the Parisian population, which desires public peace with liberty, and which knows that to secure the maintenance of its rights, it has only need of a peaceable demonstration, as becomes an intelligent and enlightened nation which has the consciousness of the irresistible authority of its moral power, and which is assured that it will cause its legitimate wishes to prevail by the legal and calm expression of its opinion.

PARIS, Wednesday 2 o'clock.

After I despatched my letter last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to post hour occurred. In several streets running into the Rue St. Denis and the Rue St. Martin, the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving stones, seizing carts, omnibusses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the municipal guards and troops; but at some of them severe engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed. The Markets, the Place de la Concorde, the Place du Carrousel, the Boulevards, the Rue St. Honore, and an immense number of other streets and places were occupied by the troops—in fact the whole of Paris was occupied, as if civil war had been everywhere raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As I turned into the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons who were stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge, and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate, with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun. At the same moment, detachments of light dragoons and infantry hastened after them. From this it was clear that additional assistance was required against the people in that quarter. On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude approaching, headed by a red flag. From the haste with which they advanced, it was plain that they were being pursued by the military. About an hour ago, I observed artillery advancing towards the Boulevards, with the object, no doubt, of being directed on the Rue St. Martin, and that neighborhood. The Rue St. Honore is occupied with an immense crowd.

The gardens of the Palais Royal is closed. All the passages are also closed and occupied by troops. You would find it difficult to conceive the mournful attitude of this usually gay city at this moment. Shops closed every where—alarm and anxiety among all classes. Not a single omnibus to be seen: not a carriage, not a cart; only a few hack cabs.—Here and there vehicles are overthrown: the pavement turned up: gas lamps smashed; and the remains of wanton destruction frequently visible.

Great numbers of fresh troops have been marched into Paris this morning, from the towns and garrisons within reach of the capital.

In some streets the populace have destroyed the electric telegraph.

The National Guard, though the rappel was frequently beaten last evening, scarcely turned out at all. In several places, it is said that scarcely three persons in a whole company answered the rappel. This morning the rappel has again been beaten with a like result. In the districts where the National Guards did assemble they cried "Vive la Reforme!" and sung the Marseillaise.

Three o'clock.

The Guizot Ministry has resigned. A deputation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuileries, to demand that it should be dismissed, when they were told by Gen. Jacqueminot, commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given in its resignation.

The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont Valerieh showed that an incendiary fire was raging there.

Four o'clock.

The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wild-fire through the city, and is everywhere received with every demonstration of joy. At this moment there is an immense crowd on the Boulevard, shouting "Vive Reforme!" A general commanding the troops exclaimed, "You shall have reform." "And the dismissal of the Ministry!" cried the people. "Their dismissal, and accusation, and everything!" was the answer, and it was received with shouts of applause.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin still continues, and the troops are proceeding to it. When, however they shall learn the overthrow of the Ministry, it is believed that hostilities will immediately cease.

In passing the bank, just now, I saw the mob had got possession of the guardhouse at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoisted it on a large pole. There were then shouts of "to the Tuileries! to the Tuileries!"

Fresh troops are being summened to Paris. The regiment of cabineers, in garrison at Provins, are expected momentarily. At Clitchy, the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the reception of troops.

During last night the barricades of yesterday morning were removed. However, this morning, large numbers of the populace were under arms, and rebuilding barricades. The streets of St. Dennis, St. Martin, Rambuteau, St. Sauvier de Cravilliers, and all the narrow streets adjoining, have been barricaded, and so well defended, that, up to eleven o'clock, the troops had failed in their attempts to take possession of them. The Municipal Guards were repulsed to the Rue Montorgueil, by the firing of the populace. The garrison of 80,000 troops are all employed to guard the innumerable avenues to the Place Gerard.—Many of the regiments are overcome with fatigue. The council of ministers, and a crowd of parliamentary dignitaries have taken refuge in the chateau. Fresh troops are expected every moment by railway.

Half-past Four.

All Government officials have been ordered to place themselves under arms as National Guards. The troops of the line have been provided with hatchets to cut down the barricades. The 2d, 3th, and 4th legions of the National Guards have mustered strongly, shouting "Vive la Reforme! Abas Guizot, abas le Ministere." The revolt now appears to be concentrated at the Denis and St. Martin's quarters, where a sharp fire is kept up between the insurgents and the municipal guard. It is rumored that the artillery are directed to destroy the barricades, and that cannon have been fired in the streets.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day,

M. Vavin, the deputy of the 11th arrondissement of Paris rose, and in the name of himself and the other deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to the Minister of the Interior, with respect to the recent events in Paris:

M. Guizot, who had shortly before entered the Chamber, immediately arose and said—"I have nothing to say at the present moment to the questions of the honorable member. The King has sent for Count Molé, who is empowered to form a ministry." [Loud cries of "bravo," and cheers followed this announcement, which appeared to annoy M. Guizot.] He then continued—"We are not to be prevented by such manifestations as those I now hear, as long as we remain in office, which will be until our successors are appointed, from doing our duty. We shall consider ourselves answerable for all that may happen. We shall act in every thing we do, according to our best judgment and our consciences, and according to what we consider the interests of the country."

After some interruption created by this announcement, M. Odilon Barrot rose, and said—"In consequence of the situation of the Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday, (the impeachment.) [Loud cries of "yes, yes," and "no, no."] I will submit to the decision of the Chamber on the point. ["No, no."]

Mr. Dupin then rose, and said—"The first thing for the capital is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the rest of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations must not be on the public way. The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the ministry, who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment of the propositions presented yesterday."—Loud cries of "no, no."

M. Guizot.—"As long as the cabinet shall be entrusted with public affairs, it will make the law be respected. The cabinet sees no reason why the chamber should suspend the labors. The crown at the present moment is using its prerogative. That prerogative must be expected. As long as the cabinet is upon these benches, no bussiness need remain suspended."

The president then put the question as to the adjournment of M. Odilon Barrots proposition. About one hundred members of the Opposition supported the adjournment; the whole of the Conservatives were against it.

The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation.

Five o'clock.

The public joy increases at the resignation of the Ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National guards, followed by a large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Reforme"

Half past Five o'clock.

As the resignation of the Ministry becomes more and more widely known, the public joy becomes greater. It really seems as if no Ministry were ever so intensely detested.—The shops still continue to be open. The movements of troops are also continuing.—The fighting has ceased in the quarter of St. Martin, but great crowds fill the streets, and the soilders have difficulty in maintaining order.

By Telegraph to Wilmer & Smith's Times.

PARIS, Thurday, Feb. 24.

Louis Phillippe has abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris.

The Duke de Nemours has been proposed as Regent, and rejected.

It was proposed by Odilon Barrot that a Regency should be formed, under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Court de Paris should attain his majority; but this has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon.

The Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chamber at half past one, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess was in deep mourning.

Four o'clock—The Duchess d'Orleans the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours have been at the Chambers of Deputies, and have been rejected by the Chamber, and the people who penetrated in the Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself *permanence*.

The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Phillippe to resign the throne.—There will be great efforts made to support the Duchess d'Orleans. The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the deputies.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

The King, at one o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuileries, escorted by a party of the cavalry of the National Guards, and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriages went by the Quays to the barrier of Passy.

The troops were all withdrawn at noon today. Not a soldier was to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternized with the national guard and national guard with the people. All intercourse with the two sides of the river is cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant while I write:

PARIS, Friday, 9, A. M.

A republic has been proclaimed. The King and his family are gone to Eu.

The provisional government already appointed has been confirmed. The following are ministers: Dupont de l'Eure, President; Lamartine, foreign Affairs; Ango, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carpet, Public Instruction; Bethmont, Commerce, Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Decontrias, Commandant of the National guard.

All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern rail way has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuileries.

Half past nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:

In the name of the Sovereign People.

Citizens—The Provisional Government has just been installed, it is composed, by the will of the citizens of Frederick Arago, Louis Blac, Marie, Lamartine, Peccu, Ledru Rollin, Recur, Marast, Albert—to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by government, the will of the people has chosen for delegates in the department of the police, the citizens Coussidiere and Sebier.—The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et. Arago to the Direction General of the Post-office.

As first execution of the orders given by the provisional government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason: it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible.

The following orders have also just been issued:

In the name of the French people.

It is interdicted to the members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

Paris, 24th February.

Dupon, (del'Eure)	Ad Cremieux,
Lamartine,	Marie,
Ledru Rolin,	Arago.

[Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather significant.]

Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed, and the streets are barricaded as before.

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes.

Prince Louis Napolean Bonapart set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

Garnier Pages is Mayor of Paris. A strong government will be organized. A republic, on the model of the United States, is proposed.

A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Tuileries on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the Marseillaise.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The number killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuileries.

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at eleven o'clock which failed.

The tocsin has been sounded all day thro' out Paris.

All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people.

Count Molé was first named and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations appointing them Ministers, are torn down everywhere by the public.

Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of National Guard. The placard was signed by Thiers and Barrot.

It is said that Gen. Lamoriciere is killed or at all events severely wounded.

The Palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at one o'clock on the Palace of the Tuileries.

The Palace of the Tuileries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. They are throwing the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuileries.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuileries, and are distributing the wines.

The people are in possession of the railway stations and barriers—the rails removed to prevent the troops arriving from the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neufchaten to Boulogne, as the railway is stopped. All communications are cut off with Paris. The mail and passengers are returning to Amiens.

London, Saturday evening.

We subjoin from the French papers a few details of the events of which we have given the heads above:

At half past four it was hoped that the worst was over. At half past seven the Boulevard being then crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and singing the Marseilles and the chorus of the Girondists, which I have so often mentioned. They were received with uproarrious felicitations by the people, and proceeded to the office of the National, which seems to be the organ of this formidable opposition. They demanded that the editors see that their liberties are not "again" played with. Mr. Marrast, principal editor of the National, harangued them from the balcony, and assured them their liberties would this time be secured. This scene was repeated six times during the night.

At 10 o'clock a column of 6 or 800 people, of all ranks, who had been fighting, passed up the Boulevard. Among them were evidently many of the Communistes, and possibly, some of those malefactors who will mix in all popular movements. The bearing and attitude of this column was terrible. The subsequent act of one of the party justified the apprehension which their appearance suggested.

Although M. Guizat had retired from the ministry, the Hotel des Affaires des Etrangeres remained occupied and guarded by troops. About 10 o'clock a young man walked up to the officer in command, and blew his brains out with a pistol. Seeing him fall, his soldiers without orders fired on the people, of whom four or five were killed.

The report of this discharge, at a moment when we flattered ourselves all was tolerably well over, created a painful sensation. Twenty minutes afterwards, however, a most touching and melancholy procession arrived, and as far as I could perceive turned alarm into rage.

The hum pf an approaching multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a low song of death, "Mourir pou la pa trie," was chanted by the throng instead of the victorious Marseilles. Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. A large body of the people slowly advanced. Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open cart surrounded by torch-bearers. The light was strong, and I discovered four or five dead bodies, partly undressed, which appeared to have been carefully arranged in the cart.

When the head of the columns reached the corner of the Rue Kepellerier, the song was changed to a burst of fury, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The procession halted at the office of the National, and the whole party burst into a unanimous shriek of cry of vengeance! You know how wondrous is that word when pronounced in French. The dead bodies in the cart were those of the men who fell under the fire of the soldiers above mentioned.

This event is deplorable. It may possibly change the issue of the affair.

The night was an awful one. The noise of workmen appeared to break on the stillness. Having heard a similar one in 1830, I guessed it was going on. Barricades—one immensely strong at the end of the Rue Richieu, were in progress of construction. This has continued up to this moment—half past ten. Every tree on the whole lin of the Boulevard has been felled. Every one of the superb lamp-posts have been thrown down, and all converted into barricades.

At the corner of every street is a barricade—gentlemen, shop keepers, clerks, workmen, all laboring at the work with an eagerness and earnestness beyond description.

At 12 o'clock M. Odilon Barrat, accompanied by Gen. Lamoriciere, returned from the Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the interior, where he was formally installed, in presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens, who filled the court. Shortly afterwards the following proclamation was posted on the gate, and received universal acclamation:—

My dear comrades—I have been invested by the new Cabinet with the superior command of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine.

By your energetic attitude you have asserted the triumph of liberty. You have been, and will ever be, the defenders of the order. I rely upon you as you may rely upon me.

Your comrade,

(Signed) General LAMORICIERE

(Countersigned) ODILLON BARROT.

Paris, Feb. 24, 8 P. M.

At 3 o'clock, the following proclamation was posted on the walls of Paris:

CITIZENS OF PARIS—The King has abdicated. The crown, bestowed by the revolution of July, is now placed on the head of a child, protected by his mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honor and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division among us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their quarters. Our brave army can better employ its blood than in shedding it in so deplorable a conflict.

My beloved fellow citizens! From this moment the maintenance of order is in the intelligence and prudence of the people of Paris and its Heroic National Guard. They have always been faithful to our noble cause. They will not desert it in this grave emergency.

ODILLON BARROT.

This proclamation produced a sympathy cry, but the unfortunate occurrence at the Foreign affairs has, might' breathes to change the course of the struggle. Large pools of blood are seen on

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, March 25, 1848.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

ISRAEL PAINTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞To enable us to lay before our readers all and authentic particulars of the Revolution in France, we have dispensed with our usual editorial variety.

☞The Telegraphic dispatches in to-day's paper were received by the Michigan and Erie line which has just been finished to this city. The office is in Williams' Block, corner of State street and the Public Square, where the public will find in the person of the operator, Mr. Dunham, one of the most gentlemanly and accommodating fellows this side of sundown.

Erie Bank Counterfeits.

The Harrisburg Argus tells the public to look out for counterfeit one dollar notes of the Erie Bank, just put in circulation there.—They are not imitations of the relief issue, but pretend to be the real genuine bank notes. Aside from the "relief" issue, the Erie Bank never issued any one dollar notes.

☞The last Commercial has an editorial containing more truths in the same space than we ever saw before in a whig paper.—We shall lay it by among our other curiosities, as well as for future reference.

☞"A subscriber" must send us his name, before we can spend what he pleases to style, our "valuable time" in reading his communication. We never read anonymous articles.

☞The prospects for our Tri-weekly are flattering. In the city every body is subscribing, Whigs, Democrats, Liberty men, and all. The villages round about us we calculate will furnish a goodly number of names, while to the towns south of us, especially along the Canal, it is just the thing. A friend writing from Mercer, says: "Send me a prospectus for your Tri-weekly—it will take first rate. I have already six subscribers and can get more." Good for him—the more the merrier.

☞Glorious New Hampshire! She has repudiated Haleism, Provisoism and Federalism combined, to the tune of about 3000 majority of the popular vote, and from thirty to forty majority in the legislature, thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator. Such is the report of the first gun of the campaign of 1848! How do you like it, gentlemen whigs!

☞We are gratified to learn that the ever true Democracy of Greene township elected their entire ticket for town officers at the recent election. This result is the more gratifying from the fact that their opponents had, a few weeks ago, secretly procured the passage of an act by the legislature removing the polls to another part of the town for the very purpose of electing their officers. It did not avail them, however—the Democracy of Greene are invincible. The whigs may procure the passage of as many acts as they please—they may carry the ballot-box five miles further into a hemlock swamp, or failing in finding a place sufficiently out of the way for their purpose in their own town, may penetrate even into the centre of Franklin township, where the sunshine of Democracy but faintly glimmers, and the Republican freemen of Greene will be found on hand. They can't be beat by either fowl means or fair.

"The Glorious Uncertainty of the Law."

We have heard much of the glorious uncertainty of the law's delay, but the particulars of a recent case in Wyoming county, N. Y., exhibits its glorious uncertainty and cost in an effectual manner. The case had been three times before the court, and at each time the jury had disagreed. At this hearing the jury agreed on a verdict for the full amount claimed by the appellee, $28,08—the principle and interest of the balance of a note given for the purchase money of a horse. This suit has been so long pending, and has been tried so many times, that the costs have accumulated to a very large amount, estimated at $800 or $1000. The payment of the paltry sum of £25,07 would have saved all this litigation and its attendant costs.

☞Some of the "Proviso" organs in New York have a good deal to say about the "triumph of Mr. Wilmot" in our State Convention. His "trimmph" on that occasion reminds one forcibly of Santa Anna's at Buena Vista, in carrying off a couple of small cannon in his retreat. His, and the proviso's candidate, got *five* votes, all told; and if that's a "triumph," the friends of the other candidates must have had quite a number of "triumphs."

☞We have observed, among our exchanges, a statement of the Hon. John Wentworth, in regard to the different Democratic aspirants to the Presidency, in which that gentleman very unceremoniously classes New Hampshire among the doubtful States. We think the result of the recent contest in that state will satisfy *even him*, that she is not doubtful. It also shows how much reliance may be placed on *his* calculations generally.

☞We understand that, at the request of a number of our citizens who did not have the pleasure of hearing him on Sunday last, Rev. Dr. Flint will repeat his discourse of that day on the life and character of the late Ex-President Adams, on to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

☞The Address and Resolutions of the Fourth of March Convention will be found in this paper. We have no room for comment—read them for yourselves.

☞The weather is beautiful, the roads impassable, and the mails so far behind that if they don't hurry up they won't be in time for the millenium.

And still they Come.

Gen. Taylor has written another letter defining his position. In it he says, he is a whig; and more, he has no desire to conceal the fact from any portion of the people of the United States. We presume his politics are plain enough now, though why he should have concealed them so long is past our comprehension.

BY TELEGRAPH

Dispatches for the Observer by the Michigan & Erie Line, office in Williams' Block.

NEW YORK, March 20—3 P. M.

Mr. Clifford, the Attorny General, being *confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner* to Mexico, left Washington on Saturday morning, with J. Walsh as Secretary. Mr. Sevier's health, is improving, and he will follow on Monday or Tuesday.

The Steamer Raritan, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co., was destroyed by fire this morning. She was run ashore on Gibbet Island. Crew and passengers saved. Cargo, consisting of grain and other produce, was lost, as were nine horses. Some cattle were thrown overboard and swam ashore. The boat is a total loss.

BUFFALO, March 22—9 A. M.

New York, March 21st, P. M.—A terrible accident took place on the Railroad at Newark this morning. As the passenger cars from New York to Philadelphia came up, the draw bridge was raised, but the usual signal was not displayed. The locomotive, tender, baggage and second class cars ran off. The latter broke in too—only partly submerged in water. Two firemen and one passenger were carried under. The Engineer escaped by seizing hold of the frame of the bridge just as the locomotive plunged off.

A terrible accident took place at Philadelphia yesterday. The boiler of a tobocco factory, in Duane street, exploded and blew off the head of a boy, killed a woman washing in the vicinity, and scalded three persons, though not dangerously.

It is told on good authority that it is the intention of the government to appoint Gen. Shields ambassador to Rome, if the House bill now before the Senate making provision for its creation should pass.

The Pennsylvania Senate has passed the bill to protect the rights of married women.

Only one person was killed by the accident at Newark.

Charles Sanderson was the name of the Engineer of the Raritan, which was burnt yesterday, and escaped only to die, to-day.

The Steamboat Paul Jones, bound to New Orleans, run on a snag in the Mississippi river near the Grand Chain, and went down in deep water. Boat and cargo a total loss—the former going to pieces. The Palma also struck a snag near New Madrid and sunk.—No loss of life in either case.

An immense meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor was held last evening at the Rotunda at the Exchange Ball. At least 5,000 persons were in attendance and hundreds went away unable to obtain an entrance into the building. Daniel Warfield was elected President amidst sentorian shouts for Taylor. The cheering for Clay was also vociferous.

Great preparations have been made at Pittsburg to give Clay a cordial reception. He was excepted this afternoon.

New Orleans papers of the 17th state that Gen. Wool has ordered a detachment of the 2d dragoons under Capt. Hunter to Monclovia to take post there for the purpose of collecting revenue. The detachment was to leave Monterey for its destination on the 21st ult.

The sloop Dolphin which sailed from the Rio Grande for Vera Cruz on the 15th Dec. is given up for lost. She had 17 persons on board.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hale presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania for a dissolution of the Union, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Dix presented a memorial of the New York line of mail steamers from New York to Marsail s. Referred to the committee on Post offices and post roads.

Mr. Badger moved to strike out of the deficiency bill the appropriation for the charge to Rome. Lost, and the bill read a third time and passed.

In the House the Loan bill, which had been made the special order of the day, was taken up, when Mr. Clingman moved to reconsider the vote for printing the message and correspondence of the government with Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist—it was garbled and he wanted the whole or none. Mr J. Thompson defended the administration—the correspondence was not public—only some passages were omitted, the publication of which was unadvisable in view of the Court of Inquiry at Perote. Some further discussion was had, but no vote taken.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Mr. Clay was received in Pittsburgh yesterday by great popular demonstrations without distinction of party. He was addressed by O. W. Loomis in behalf of the city, and replied with great eloquence and felicity.

BUFFALO, March 23d—5 P. M.

About half past seven this morning a fire was discovered in the 4th story of the building occupied by Robinson & Co., nearly opposite the Commercial Advertiser office. It appeared that a chimney took fire, and in an opening where a stove pipe had been lately inserted, and over which there was no thimble, thus exposing the lath, the flames rushed through setting the building on fire. It was soon extinguished with but little injury to the building.

BUFFALO MARKET—March 23.

There is much difficulty experienced at the present time in sending forward Flour by Rail road, owing to the limited number of freight cars now at this end of the route. Owing to this circumstance buyers are prevented from operating extensively, although it is but fair to state that from 6 to 10 cts per bbl. still continues to be the difference in the views of buyers and sellers—holders asking $5 31 1-4 a 5 37 1-2 for mixed Michigan, while purchasers evince no inclination to pay over $5 22. There is not much enquiry either for wheat or corn, and no variation can be noted in the asking rates. $1 05 to 1 15 a 1 18 is about the range for Chicago prime samples of the former, and 49 a 50 cts for the latter.

No New York market reports this afternoon—the line is out of order.

BUFFALO, March 24, 8 o'clock A. M.

Washington March 23d—Mr. Commissioner Sevier leaves to-day in the Southern boat for Mexico. Mr Gillett is acting Attorney General in the absence of Mr Clifford.

LOCAL NEWS.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Patrick Regan, who fell into the creek at the foot of Main street on the first day of January last, and was found yesterday. Verdict accordingly.

Brady, the murderer of the pugilist O'Rouke, died a few days since in Canada. He confessed on his death bed that he had murdered O'Rouke and another man. He had been tried for the murder of O'Rouke, and acquitted on the strongest evidence of guilt.

Mr. Rindernecker vender of Homoepathy medicines, 4th Street Philadelphia, was found this morning in his bed room stabbed and cut in 20 places, and nearly dead; and his wife hacked to death. There is no knowledge as to the perpetrator of this foul deed. Some drops of blood were found on the fence of the back yard. Mrs. R's night dress was found in the street.

MARKETS.—No change from our quotations last week. Table crowded out.

☞"We are greatly interested," said a well known Rev. gentleman who resides in the western part of the State of New York, "in an incident which took place while upon a voyage over Lake Erie, last summer. We saw two young ladies carefully perusing a paper which we happened to be a correspondent to, and having been absent some time, and not having seen a copy for a month, we borrowed it;—the young ladies informed us that it was no doubt and old paper, as they had obtained it around two bottles of medicine they had purchased at *Buffalo*, and producing one of the bottles I saw the well known Dr. Vaughn's Lithontriptic. I asked the young ladies where they were going which required so great a *precaution as regarded health, a fortification of such character* as this well known remedy, they stated to me with considerable feeling that they had left their home in the centre of New York state, and were to reside with a married sister in Michigan, their mother an aged lady, too aged to travel, feared the fatal Fever and Ague would fasten itself upon her children now leaving unacclimated as they were; and begged them to carry into that sickly *country, comple e antidote*, as the old lady believed, to all disease, for she had been cured of dropsy by its use.—With a bottle in each hand they bid adieu to their kind old parent who parted with them happy, believing now that they were safe. Such I understand to be the *faith* all over the country in this singular Panacea." See our columns for advertisement. Call upon the Agent and get a pamphlet.

From the Detroit Free Press.—Communicated.

MERCHANT'S SARSAPARILLA FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, and all other diseases of the blood.—This article of Sarsaparilla prepared by an improved process, has been more successful in curing cases than any other article of the kind now before the public. It is true that certificates of cure from the being who infest the neighborhood of Orange street, New York, have not been spread out before the public to astonish and bewilder—yet the numerous private approbatory testimonials of its efficacy have been sufficient to establish its character; and of so long standing as to give similar preparation the name of humbug, imitation, &c.

This article stands upon its own merits for the cure of those complaints for which Sarsaparilla, in its most simple form is peculiar adapted; and a trial of Merchant's Sarsaparilla has always resulted in a preference being shown it before any other preparations.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. S. M. Eaton, Rev. J. K. Cornyn and Miss Eliza J., daughter of Benj. Fross, all of Girard.

On the 15th inst, by Rev. D. H. Jack, Mr. Jas. Overfield and Miss Celia Walker, all of Waterford township.

On the 16th inst. by Rev. J. Vance, Mr. Alvin Lawrence and Miss Esther M. Seeley, both of Girard.

On the 17th inst. by Rev. T. Stubbs, Mr. Wm. Weaver and Miss Rebecca Dunlap, all of this city.

DIED.—On the 7th inst. in Waterford, Mrs Barbara Boyd, cousort of John Boyd, Esq. aged 75 years.

ONE thousand bushels of CORN wanted, for which we will pay cash.
March 24. CARTER & BROTHER.

ONE hundred bushels good White Beans, and 100 bushels good dried Apples wanted, for which we will pay cash.
March 24. CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTICE.—I have sold to Mr. Francis Lamson my entire stock of Goods, at McKean Corners. I can with confidence recommend Mr. Lamson as worthy of the patronage of any community.

All persons knowing themselves indebted by note or book account at the McKean store, must make immediate payment or costs will be made indiscriminately. My brother will remain at McKean until the first of April; at that time the Books and notes will be brought to Erie for collection. C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, March 20, 1848.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that he has opened a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in this line of business. From long *experience in some of the principal shops of London* and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as will bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.
JOHN GOLDING.
Erie, March 25, 1848. 3m45

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter,

WILL introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.
Erie, March 1st, 1848. 41

WHEREAS my wife Jane, and family left my house on the 15th of February last, without any just cause or provocation, this is therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after that date.
SAMUEL BRADSHAW.
Erie, March 13, 1848. *3t11

SUSQUEHANNA CO. BANK.

THE notes of this bank will be received a par for goods, for a few days, at the Store of
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Erie, March 11, 1848. 43

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicine, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;	Guard Brandy,
Cogniac do,	St. Croix Rum.
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

Teas! Teas! Teas!!!

JUST received by Express a fresh lot of the New York Canton Tea Company's superior TEAS, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Try this Tea and you will buy no other. For sale by
T. W. MOORE.
No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, March 4, 1848. 42

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Olvin Howard, deceased, late of LeBoeuff township, in the county of Erie, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement
CLARISSA HOWARD.
March 4, 1848.- 6t32* Adm'x.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Shoe Stock and rented the stand of Samuel Hays, on the east side of the Diamond, second door from the corner of Sixth street, which he intends taking possession of on the 1st of March next, and he will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends and customers, and the public at large. He flatters himself that he will be able to make BOOTS, SHOES and all articles in his line of business, to order, with neatness, durability and dispatch, and at moderate rates. He hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to deserve, a liberal patronage.

He will constantly keep on hand an assortment of well made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had elsewhere. A. GABEL.
Feb. 28, 1848. 3m42

FOR THE LADIES.

30 Pieces of English, Scotch and American fast colored Ginghams, (choice paterns.) together with a few pieces of English Prints, (cashmere patterns,) can be bought cheap enough at. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.
Feb. 26, 1848. 41

FOR SALE.

A VALUEBLE Farm containing about 180 *acres of Land, mostly cleared, and has a* valuable orchard and other improvements, situated about one and one-half miles from Girard village, being part of the farm of the late Thomas Miles. Said farm will be sold very low and a liberal credit will be given. Enquire of
GEO. H. CUTLER, Agent.
Girard, Feb. 26, 1848. tf41

CITRON, *English Currants*, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, etc. etc. at H. COOK'S.
March 4, 1846. 42

POWDER.—Kentucky Rifle Gunpowder, a very superior article, at H. COOK'S.
March 4, 1848. 42

MC LANE'S VERMIFUGE—One gross just received by stage, by
Feb'y. 19, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, *and invites your attention* to the same at the genuine *OLD Jew Store*, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods *lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of *remaining in it*, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have *gone*

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either *cash or country* produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muslins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New or older* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers*.

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.
Oct. 22, 1847. 23

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Plated and Britannia, Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glassware, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from late importations, those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cites, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore.
Nov. 20. 1847.

Dentistry.

BY DOCTS. ELLIOTT & ROSE.

WHO are permanently located in Erie, Penn. where all Surgical and Mechanical operations in the science of Dentistry, will be done with all that ease, neatness and durability which long experience and extensive opportunity, together with a thorough knowledge of all the late improvements of the Baltimore Dental College alone can give.

Drs. Elliott or Rose will visit the following named places once in six or eight weeks, viz. Conneaut, Ohio, Springfield, Girard, Lockport, Fairview, Waterford, Wattsburgh and North East, Erie county, Warren and Columbus, Warren county, Pa. Ladies and gentlemen living in or near either of the above named places who need the services of a Dentist, can be waited upon at their residence, by addressing us at Erie. Particular attention will be paid to the health of *the Gums*, as well as to restoring and preserving the Teeth. Pivot Teeth will be inserted after the latest improvements; also, Plate Teeth, from one to an entire set.

Office and residence on Eight street between French and State streets.

N. B—Teeth extracted without the least pain or inconvenience to the patient by the use of the Chloroform.
Erie, March 18, 1848. 1y19

Important Decision.

THE contested will that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision *is*, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
Sept. 18, 1847. 18

Great Reduction of Prices.

ALLYN & COIT will sell after this their entire stock of Dry Goods, at 25 per cent. less than they are sold in Erie. Those purchasing are invited to call and prove the truth of this statement. The following are a few of their goods;

Fine Ginghams, from 12 to 20 cts per yd.		
Oregon Plaids, richest style	25	" "
M. De Laine, "	25	" "
Plaid Alpaccas and Lus.er	25	" "
Plain. " "	50	" "
Calicos from 6 to 12 cts per yd.		

All Wool, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Linens, Toblings, knapkins, Crash, Diapers; Brown and Bleached Cottons very low, and all other goods usually kept in well arranged Stores at very low prices to "astonish the natives"
Dec. 18.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, May Term.

The petition of Benj. F. Norris, of Greene township, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with House room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house on Norris' Hill, which he now occupies in said township.—He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.
BENJ. F. NORRIS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of Greene, in which the above inn or tavern pray'ed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Benj. F. Norris, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

[Signed] Peter S. Woolley, James Johnston, sr., Rowland Nichols, James Jackson, John C. Graham, Robert Tate, Archabald Alexander, John Johnston, Lucius A. Root, Jos. Johnston, Jr James Hamilton, Amos Church.
March 11, 1848. 343

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No. 4. Cheapside, by
Aug. 17. BROWN & MCARTER.

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5 Bonnell Block State State Street.
Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 40

Coincidence of the Scripture Mode of Curing Diseases,

AND THAT IN THE USE OF

McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

ONE of the most interesting facts recorded in the Bible, is that *which relates to the treatment of the sick and the cure of diseases*. Most persons, perhaps, may not be aware that the Bible, from beginning to end, makes mention of but one method of healing the sick, and that is by external application.' It may at first appear strange that a work so comprehensive, taking its date from the foundation of this world, embodying such an amount of useful and practical information, and extending over history, experience and invention of so many generations of men, as the Bible, should teach but one mode, and never hint at any other, of healing the maladies of men in all the passing ages of the world. Is it not, therefore, a little curious to compare the simple but effectual method of curing the sick recorded in the Scriptures, and the complicated, uncertain and often dangerous practice of the present day?

When Moses was a law giver in Israel, when Hezekiah swayed his mild sceptre over Judah, and when the Savior appeared for the redemption of the world, 4,000 years from the creation, the same, identical, simple, but wise practice ever prevailed, and was a 'spirit by each in their turn. This rule was laid down by the Supreme Governor of the Universe in the jurisprudence of Israel, it was practiced in their nation without change till the coming of the Savior, by whom and the Church it was resurrectioned and stamped with the favor which truth, reason experience and high authority could give it. External application was the rule. oil or ointment was the means or remedy.

Particular instructions and great stress were laid upon the purification of the body—to wash the surface, then to make application of Ointment, which was the only and direct means of restoring the skin to a natural and healthy action, and thus bring back the full and free discharge of the Insensible Perspiration. It is worthy of notice, that while this method of curing diseases prevailed among the people God, it having been taught them by direct revelation from on high; the Heathen, the Greeks, and Romans, held to and practiced in the manner of the present day viz. by giving internal remedies. While one mode viz. that of external application, came from Heaven, the other, that of internal application, was the off-spring of heathen ignorance, inexperience and Mythology. The one emanated from that Divine Mind by the Power of whose word man became a living soul the other, the first fruits of evil experiment, unnatural device and ungodly superstition.

The first case on record is that of the leper in Lev. vii. 2—"When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh, a rising, scab, or a bright spot," &c. "he shall be brought to Aaron, the priest, and he shall pronounce him unclean." This follows the cure in the next chapter, 7th verse—"He shall sprinkle upon him, that is to be cleansed, seven times," and in verse 15, "and the priest shall take some of the log of oil and pour it into the palm of his left hand," and verse 18, "and the remnant of the oil that is in the priest's hand he shall pour upon the head of him that is to be cleansed." It is evident enough that the purification of the sufferer, the restoration of the functions of the body, were to be the first removal of the disease, even though the infection lay in the blood and showed itself in the eruption of the skin, yet no internal remedy is mentioned But should a leper appear now, what do you think reader, would be the perscription? Instead of restoring the skin, by opening the pores for the discharge of the waste and poisonous humors of the body and the purification of the blood, the patient would be directed to go through a long course of thwarting medicine; most generally physic, pills of corrosive power, 10, 20 or 30 on going to bed, also to be repeated, *ad infinitum*. The absurdity of this practice is too flagrant to be tolerated by an enlightened people.

The next case of leprosy was that of Naaman, the Assyrian, the heathen, who was required to wash in Jordan seven times. But he, as many do now, looked for some 'great things,' and when he was required to purify the surface by washing, the man was confounded. It was different from the practice of the Assyrian, who relied wholly upon the internal remedy, and he turned away and exclaimed, "are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" But he found that the principle of curing diseases among the people of God, was by acting on the skin, by cleansing and relaxing it, so that it would eliminate to worn out and impure particles of the blood and general juices of the body. He was therefore compelled to adopt the course of action which he immediately recovered.

The sickness and recovery of Hezekiah is another instance of the corroboration of the principle or external application. He was sick, nigh unto death, and when he prayed for his life the Lord directed that a preparation should be made and poured on his stomach) and applied externally. How singular the fact, that whenany instructions were given directly from the Lord, they were all confined to one mode, viz: the restoration of the Insensible Perspiration, by proper applications upon the skin.

But let any one should think these cases were more or less connected with miraculous power, we will refer them to those that are not. In James v. 14, is this remarkable and emphatic language: 'Is any sick among you? let him call upon the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him in the name of the Lord.' This language is broad and comprehensive. It includes all who may be sick, no matter what the complaint. To cure the sick, therefore, let him be anointed. Now I care not what are the theories or teachings of the schools, much less the wild vagaries of the quacks, but I contend that the practice as here laid down in the New Testament, is one and identical with that in the use of my All Healing Ointment—I contend for the healthy state of the skin, the natural and vigorous use of its functions, the full and free evacuation through its pores of the Insensible Perspiration; and this, it seems to me, is the principle inculcated in the Scriptures.

No other method is pointed out, and no other practice in the whole history of the Scriptures. If we could find any one instance where physic or drugs were commended we should be silent; but so long as there is none—no, not one, we are forced to believe that the use of some vegetable ointment, or other external preparation, acting as a solvent, in the proper manner, is the one.

We have thus stated the coincidence of the Bible practice in the cure of disease, and that in the use of McAlister's All Healing Ointment. If one was founded in reason, so was the other; if one was according to the dictates of philosophy so is the other; if the ingredients and the compounding of this one were pointed out by Infinite Wisdom in sacred revelation, the other only differs in the peculiar providence which led me to this discovery.

Both, when brought to bear upon disease, seem to possess the same virtues, act upon the same principle, in the Insensible Perspiration, by relaxing and imparting vitality to the skin both supersede the dangerous use of drugs, pills and other vile ingredients in the stomach.

The difference apparently seems to be different, the ingredients are nevertheless one and the same. In all their action their virtue, then combination, their universal application, their irresistable power in removing disease, they are one and the same.

Those common articles of the day, salves are not to be classed with them, as they are mere palliatives, and act only upon the surface without any power of penetration. How unlike the Bible ointment, or the All Healing Ointment, which fastens upon every nerve running along the whole length, finding their way to the heart, liver, lungs, stomach and brain, thus striking through the entire frame work of our being, and holding in just balance the whole internal viscera in equal equilibrium with the skin.

People of the State of Pa! will you not adopt the practice as inculcated in the Bible, in the use of McAlister's All Healing Ointment or will you rush on that mode which the heathen alone discovered, and is the general practice of the present day!

☞CAUTION.—As the All Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister or James McAlister & Co. are written with a pen upon every label. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of 'Insensible Perspiration' on the face. Now we hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the U. S., of any person counterfeiting our name or Ointment. J. McALISTER & CO.
168 South Street New York.

☞For sale by Burton & Perkins No. 5, and Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House. 38

Heaves—Heaves—Heaves.

THERE never was a remedy discovered, by the ingenuity of man, for removing diseases from Horses, that equalled COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, in curing that most trouble-some, *obstinate and dangerous complaint*. If a case is at all curable, these powders will just as surely remove it as they are taken This is no fiction, as many of the most respectable persons in different parts of the country, can testify from actual trial One, two or three bottles at most, is all that is necessary to cure the worst cases and recent cases; and also in cough and where the wind has been injured, ONE bottle will be found of great service And what is the cost of two or three bottles compared to the loss of even an ordinary horse! Try it then, you who have horses suffering for the want of such an article. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by
CARTER & BRO., Erie,
BOYD, VINCENT & CO., Waterford,
B. C. TOWN & CO., North East,
S. STEWART & CO., Concord.
35

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.
HIRAM SIKES & CO.
Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato, Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by
Sept. 8, T. W. MOORE.

THIBET CLOTH—Black, Drab and Brown cheap for ready pay at the store of
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

More Proofs.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success, from east to the remotest west—from Canada on the north and Mexico and the West Indies on the south—all are unanimous in their praise. Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of the medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, to every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home, or abroad, in summer's heat and winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irrechimable.

[*Extract of a Letter from Hernando, Miss.*]

To Dr. W. Wright. Your pills have given universal satisfaction, and justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 40 dozen annually, if I could be supplied. Yours,
WM HENRY JOHNSON, Agent.

[*Extract of a Letter from Jersey Store, Penn.*]

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills excel every thing of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of a few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down. S WINCHESTER & SON."

[*From New Martinsville, Va.*]

"I have used Wright's Indian Vege able Pills in my family, and I found them to be the best medicine I have ever used. I wish to become an agent for the sale of them in this place.
JAMES McCLURE, P M."

[*From Greensboro', Ia.*]

"Some time since, my agent left with me six dozen Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to sell.—They were soon all gone, and more wanting. There is much call for them. * * * I believe the pills are very good.
SETH HENSHAW."

[*From Jonesboro, Ohio.*]

"Apprehending that I shall be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before your agent will go through this region to supply me, I beg you to forward me a quantity, in some way or another.
Yours, JOHN H FANDERMAN."

[*From Sea View, Va.*]

"I have nearly got through with the pills you left and sent me, and I think I could, in a short time, sell six or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them, the more I shall sell, as the sickly season is raging here considerably, and your pills are liked and approved of generally more than any medicine we have had among us in sometime. In fact, *I do not know of a single instance where they have been tried and disapproved of.*—Some of the physicians don't like them, but I reckon they have never tried them, and self interest will generally be consulted.
Yours, &c, LUTHER NOTTINGHAM."

Such are a few of the statements voluntarily made by men of the first respectability—men who are known and whose opportunities for observation are not excelled by any in the land.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
W. & P Judson & Co., Waterford.
John McClure, Sen. Girard.
Abraham Fourtillet, Union.
Riley Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, " "
" " North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and the same forfeited to the Government.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 138 Tremont Street, Boston.
Erie, January 29, 1848. 37

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.

☞It is strongly recommended that purchasers go to the regular agents, if they wish to procure the genuine article. Counterfeits are abroad in various shapes, some having a *coating of sugar to make them go down*. Be sure also to ask for WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, for there are not wanting those who are unprincipled enough to call any miserable trash "Indian," for the sake of gain

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods cons

Greatest Discovery of the Age.

O. RANK'S MAGNETIC INTHE

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy!

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood.* By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 19 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure.

N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞ *For further particulars* and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloaths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extreemly low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere.

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞ Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 24, 1847. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 2.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5-8, 3-4 and 1 inch Whitd wood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid

Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of

MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away, At No 3, American Block.

RAISINS—Best quality by the Box or single lb., at No. 5, Bagnell Block, state street.

Jan. 1, H. COOK

Greatest Medicine of the Age.

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—Has received the above title from thousands who have benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful.—Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established. During the past year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quincy, issues, ulcers, ague in the brest and face, tooth ache, sprains, bruises, salt Rheum, burns croup, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseased of the Nerves. As a strengthner of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only neccessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietor professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad:

CERTIFICATE.

East-Berlin Pa., May 28, 1747.

Geo. E. Stanton.—Dear sir: I consider it my duty to express my sentiments in behalf of your invaluable medicine, *Hunt's Liniment.*

I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its application, that it merits all that can be said in its behalf.—I consider it one of the best *external remedies* I have ever used in case of Tetter, Ringworm, Salt-rheum, pains, bruises, cuts, swellings, &c.—The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places within the reach of all. It should from the principal external remedy of every family.

DANIEL BAKER, M. D.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing. N. Y.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Borton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Jan. 29. 1848. 3m 37

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G, LOOMIS & co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.

NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the above agency in Erie, has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers—It's no wonder then that they wince under it, and by raising the cry of "humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these *Teas*, but they can't do it. Spit out your venom and ill-natured whitticisms, gentlemen, they are perfectly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and because they are *fresh* and put up so they will *keep* fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight* exclusive of the paper and foil; these are facts and no *"humbug,"* as all who have tried the teas know! and those that have not may. Buyers will *please not confound names.* The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's tea can be had, is at No 5, Reed House.

BURTON & PERKINS.

Erie. Dec. 4, 1847. 29

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Mouselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by.

Erie Oct. 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

DETROIT ALE on draught, and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block. by T. W. MOORE.

Nov. 5, 1847. 25

3339 LBS. Havana, New Orleans, Loaf Lump, Pulverized, clarified and Maple Sugar, selling very cheap at PEFFER'S,

Nov. 13. 1847. No 3, American Block.

OLIVE OIL.—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR.—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No. 5 Bonnell Block.

Dec. 11. H. COOK.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

ALLEN & COIT have on hand a large stock of Broad cloths, pilot and beaver do. cassimeres, satinnets, vestings, and other goods for gentlemens which they are selling very low for cash at the New Store. Dec. 18.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenters's and joiner's Tools.

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SAVE YOUR ASHEES—I will receive good house and field ashes at my Ashery near the new furnace. S. JACKSON.

Jan. 1. 1849.

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at

Nov. 6, No. 3 American Block.

2269 LBS. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, selling at a small advance above cost.

Nov 13 At No. 3, American Block.

HAVANA, Principe, Spanish and Conneaut cigars, At No 3, American Block.

673 Gallons Ohio Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost

Nov 13. At No 3, American Block.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.
Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.
New Remedies, by R. Dunghison, M. D.
Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch.
For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 27.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest price for all kinds of Lumber delivered at his store in Erie. M. MAYER.

Jan. 1 1848.

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Dec 4, CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER,—
Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.
INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, etc. etc. by

Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by

Dec, 1] WILLIAM & WRIGHT

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-OATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an *effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy,* in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption, Jaundice, Quinsy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scorfula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lock jaw, hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs, swine-pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host o others have success fully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to affect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease,

They have in many cases superceded the prescription skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞ Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MANS NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—☞ Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost humberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one-half of them What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up, as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community,

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 18 43. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr, Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 69 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford: Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

☞ Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallable cure for Inflamatory Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Disease, &c &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaing the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm. Jackson, No 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or thro' such agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and addres of the Proprietor and General Agent, as follows:

D. Hail & Co. proprietors, Kentucky.
Wm. Jackson, General Agent, No. 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all oders must be addressed.

OBSERVE.—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson, the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside label.

TAKE NOTICE.—O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

THAT DREADFUL COUGH! THE LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN; THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your ideal and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future; your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

MRS. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Newell of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 168 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister-in-law who was dying with Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spiting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—Those worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take three Lozenges and cry for more.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. Ask that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24. 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 6

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redeived a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

459 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

To Blacksmiths.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, Spring Steel, Cast do., English, Blister and American Steel; also, Nail Rods, Band, Bar and Hoop Iron, which can be had on terms to suit at our old corner opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 20. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Ehgle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast, English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.

Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Cash! Cash!!

WE wish to purchase the following articles for which the highest market price will be paid;

50 tons Pork 20 tons of Lard,
20 do Tallow, delivered at our store or Oil Factory. W. C. & R.P. HULBERT.

Dec. 11.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE OST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORID.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is *six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold.* It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicines. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our *Agents from* all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures, R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years, ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

—Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catnarh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hackig cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter; and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that *to my surprise, after using three bottles* of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from usuing your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.
444 Bowery,

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of Spirits," use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period. "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Youre, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c.—They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One make sa medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends, hoes, digs Wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by ficticious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co., 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st, New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. J. S. Hopkins for Springfield. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE OST EXTENSIVE ASSORTENT OF LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss add Tarleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.
STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and duribility has never been equaled in this market.
CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.
SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.
UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.
GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill saw cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitis it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Goodwin, F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston,